

The Title Must be the Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe the Content of the Paper (16)

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Abstract

Cambria 12. A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article.

Keywords: *First keyword; Second keyword; Third keyword; Fourth keyword; Fifth keywords; (must be 5 keywords and avoid, for example, 'and', 'of').*

INTRODUCTION

Cambria 11. This page should begin with the introduction of your article and follow by the rest of your paper. [Wilson \(1990\)](#), stated that the Introduction explains the scope and objective of the study in the light of current knowledge on the subject. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 10 as font size. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 10 as font size. When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria

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METHODS

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described [1], Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Explaining the research model, theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

Table 1
A simple example of a table

Heading	Heading	Heading
Example of Table	1	2
Example of Table	x	x

The above is the example of Table 1. Please make sure that all your table is suitable with the example. Next, following is the example of a figure. The name of the figure is written under the figure.

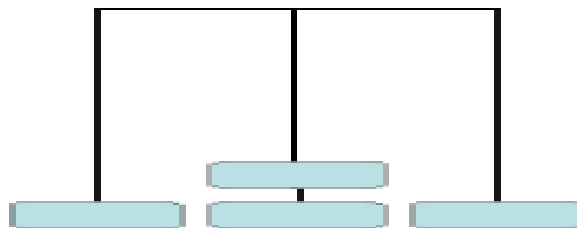


Figure 1. This is an example of a figure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. (Berg, *et al.*: 2004), the Results section reports what was found in the study, and the Discussions section explains the meaning and significance of the results and provides suggestions for

future directions of research. In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables, and others that make the reader understand easily. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

Subsection 1

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

Subsection 2

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussions" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion) (Fischli, *et al*: 1998).

REFERENCES

If possible, use references manager such as Mendeley, Zetere etc to write your citation and references. Citation in text. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication. Only references cited within the text should be included. Ensure that in-text (Citation) references are quoted as per the APA in-text citation style. All references should be in 10-point font and double-spaced. NOTE: When formatting your references, please follow the APA reference style (6th Edition), Roman Script. Ensure that the references are strictly in the journal's prescribed style, failing which your article will not be accepted for peer-review. You may refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association for further details. See the sample below:

- Berg, B. L., Lune, H., & Lune, H. (2004). Qualitative research methods for the social sciences (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Czichos, H., & Saito, T. (2006). Springer handbook of materials measurement methods (Vol. 978). L. Smith (Ed.). Berlin: Springer.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30300-8>
- Fischli, A. E., Godfraind, T., & Purchase, I. F. H. (1998). Conclusions and Recommendations. Pure and Applied Chemistry, 70(9), 1863-1865.
<https://doi.org/10.1351/pac199870091863>
- [1] McDonough, J., & Shaw, C. Materials and Methods in ELT. John Wiley & Sons. 2012
- Wilson, E. B. (1990). An introduction to scientific research. Courier Corporation.